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(54) 【発明の名称】 流量計試験装置

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(57) 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】 一定流量において定められた流量係数の流量バルスを出力する被試験流量計と断面一定なシリンダ内で液密に摺動可能なピストンを有する基準体積管を直列接続し、ピストンがシリンダ内の所定区間を移動して定まる基準体積と被試験流量計が出力する流量バルスによる体積とを比較し、被試験流量計の試験を行う流量計試験装置において、前記流量バルスの不規則性を標準偏差  $\sigma$  として算出する標準偏差算出手段と、前記ピストンの所定ブルーピングパス数を 1 ランとし、1 ラン時のリピータビリティを  $R_1$  とするとき、前記流量バルスから取り込みパス数  $N$  を  $N = (C/R_1)^{1/a} \cdot \sigma$ 、(ただし、 $C$  及び  $a$  は定数) として算出する取り込みパス数算出手段と、2 ラン当たりのブルーピングパス数を  $N_p$ 、求めるリピータビリティを  $R_2$  とするとき、

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ブルーピングパス数  $N_p$  を前記取り込みパス数  $N$  を基に  $N_p = (R_2/R_1)^{1/b}$ 、(ただし  $b$  は定数) として算出するブルーピングパス数算出手段と、前記ブルーピングパス数  $N_p$  に基づいて前記ピストンを駆動する駆動手段を有することを特徴とする流量計試験装置。

【請求項 2】 一定流量において定められた流量係数の流量バルスを出力する被試験流量計と断面一定なシリンダ内で液密に摺動可能なピストンを有する基準体積管を直列接続し、ピストンがシリンダ内の所定区間を移動して定まる基準体積と被試験流量計が出力する流量バルスによる体積とを比較し、被試験流量計の試験を行う流量計試験装置において、1 計測回数当りのブルーピングパス数を定め、該ブルーピングパス数毎の流量係数を算出する流量係数算出手段と、算出した流量係数から該流量係数の標準偏差を算出する標準偏差算出手段と、前記標

準偏差が規定の流量係数のリピータビリティ以下のときは試験を終了し、前記規定のリピータビリティを超えたとき、流量係数の標準偏差の大きさに応じて1計測回数当りのブルーピングパス数を定め、該ブルーピングパス数が所定数を超えたとき計測回数を2回とする判定機能を有する主演算器と、該主演算器の出力に基づいて前記基準体積管を駆動する駆動制御部とを具備したことを特徴とする流量計試験装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【技術分野】本発明は、不規則な流量パルスを発信する被試験流量計を基準体積管を用いて流量試験を行なう流量計試験装置に関し、より詳細には、前記被試験流量計をスモールボリュームブルーパを用いて、要求するリピータビリティの試験結果を得るために必要な流量試験回数を算出する機能を有する流量計試験装置に関する。

【0002】

【従来技術】流量計の試験方法は、基準の体積を有する容器と被試験流量計とを直列に接続して前記容器に基準の流体体積が流通する間に計測する被試験流量計の読みを前記基準体積または重量と比較する絶対試験法と、基準流量計との読みの比較から求める比較試験法とがあり、高精度な測定精度を要求する場合には絶対試験法が用いられる。この絶対試験法においては基準体積と比較する基準タンク法、基準体積管法を適用することが一般的である。基準タンク法は、該基準タンクの上下レベル間の容積が基準の容積であることから上下レベルを読みとり検知するもので、基準体積管法は、一定断面の基準体積管の所定区間における容積を基準とするものである。

【0003】基準タンク法は、上下レベルを読み、該読み値から基準容積を算出する等の手間を要し非能率的であるのに比し、基準体積管法においては、該基準体積管内部よりも僅かに大きく、小さい圧で移動できる程度の外径のゴム製ボールからなるスフェアを挿入して、該スフェアが基準区間に配設される位置検出器（ディテクタと呼ぶ）を通過する間に、被試験流量計から発信する流量パルスの数と比較して流量試験を行うので過剰操作ができ、しかも自動化計測も容易なことから合理的な試験ができる特徴をもっている。

【0004】流量計試験は、より高精度な流量計の出現と計測流体の多様化に伴って、リアルタイムで流量計を試験することが要望され、基準体積管法において小容量の短かい基準体積管を用いた流量計試験装置（スモールボリュームブルーパ；SaaTI Volume Proverで以後SVPと呼ぶ）が使用されるようになり装置の大きさは自動車等に搭載され搬送できる程度のものである。

【0005】SVPは、基本的には断面が一様なシ

る）のピストン移動に伴って排出される液量と被試験流量計の読みとから体積比較がなされる。

【0006】SVPの試験システムに関しては、API（American Petroleum Institute：アメリカ石油協会）より1988年6月に発行された「Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards, Chapter 4-Proving Systems; Chapter 4-Proving System」（石油計測規程マニュアル 第4章 ブルーピングシステム）の第3項にSVPに関するマニュアルが提示されている。

10 【0007】SVPによる流量計の試験方法は、前述のごとくディテクタから発信される発信区間の基準体積管の体積と、この間に発信される流量パルスの数とを比較するものであるが、計測開始時のディテクタが発信してから最初の流量パルスが発信されるまでの期間と、計測終了時にディテクタが発信する発信信号と、該発信信号が発信される前後に発信される流量パルスとの間の期間、すなわち流量パルス間隔以下の体積は、高周波のクロックパルスのパルス数の比として求め、この比の和または差として半端分の体積を求める方法（ダブルタイミング法と呼ぶ）を適用している。

【0008】しかし、ダブルタイミング法では、試験においては一定流量で行うこと、および、流量パルスが完全に等間隔に発信されることが条件であり、流量が一定でなかつたり、流量パルスの発信間隔が一定でない場合は、その分誤差となる。

【0009】流量パルスのパルスのばらつきは、被試験流量計の方式により異なる。流量に比例して回転する回転子と流量計発信器とが近接しているタービンメータの場合はS/N比の優れた等間隔の流量パルスが発信され、回転子と流量発信器との間に歯車等の回転伝達機構が介在している場合、および、回転子の回転角と吐出量とが比例関係にない容積流量計の場合はパルスのばらつきが生ずる。

【0010】APIの前記マニュアルによれば、回転子と流量発信器とが近接している流量計では、測定リピータビリティ（再現性）を0.05%とするためにも10回の試験を行い、これらの平均値としてメータファクタ（流量係数；リッター/パルス）を算出することが提示されている。

40 【0011】不均等なパルス間隔の流量パルスを発信する流量計の試験においては、ブルーピングのピストン移動数（ブルーピングパス数と呼ぶ）を増やすか、リピータビリティの公差を大きく設定する等の処置が求められている。

【0012】例えば、リピータビリティ0.1%以内では、10回のブルーピングパス数が必要であり、更にブルーピングパス数が増えるにつれて、流量計のリピータビリティが向上し、同時に平均値の質が向上すると述べて

動車等に搭載され搬送できる程度のものである。

【 〇 〇 〇 5 】 S V P は、基本的には、断面積が一様なシリ  
ンタ内にピストンを液漏れのないようにシールされ移  
動可能に挿入し、所定区間（デテクター位置で定められ

ブルーピングパス数が増えるにつれて、流量計のリピータ  
ビリティが増し、同時に平均値の質が向上すると述べて  
いる。しかし、ブルーピングパス数と要求するリピータ  
ビリティと、発信パルスのぼらつきとの関係については

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とを特徴とするものである。以下、本発明の実施例に基づいて説明する。

【0015】図1は、本発明の流置計試験装置の原理構成の一例を示すブロック図で、図中、1は流管、2はパ

ーピングパス数を増して縮らしさを向上させる。リピータビリティ(%)を小さくするため複数回のブルーピングパス数を1ラン(Run)としてリピータビリティ(%)を求め更にこれを2回繰返えし2ランの試験を行

う。図3は、流量パルスの不規則性とリピータビリティとの関係の試験結果例を示すグラフで、被試験流量計は、原理構造の異なる容積流量計A、B、C及びタービンメータであり、容積流量計は何れも伝達値系列をもっている。横軸は、検査パルスの取込パルス数Nに対する流量パルス周期不規則性の標準偏差 $\sigma_1$ (%)を、縦軸には1ラン時のリピータビリティ $R_1$ (%)とすると、

【0022】

【数1】

$$N = \{C/R_1\}^a \cdot \sigma_1 \quad (1)$$

【0023】の関係があり、すなわち、当然ながら1ラン当りリピータビリティ $R_1$ を小さくするためには、検査パルス周期の不規則性の標準偏差 $\sigma_1$ を小さくすればよいことが示されている。なお、定数C、幂数a(例えば $a=1$ 、 $0$ 、 $C=4$ )は関数関係により定められるものである。

【0024】図4は、要求するリピータビリティ(%)とブルーピングパス数との相関関係の試験結果例を示すグラフで、被試験流量計は、図2にあげた流量計と同一のものである。横軸は、必要な2ラン当りのブルーピングパス数Np、縦軸には、要求するリピータビリティ $R_2$ (%)を示している。

【0025】このグラフから、必要な2ラン当りのブルーピングパス数を求めると、

【0026】

【数2】

$$Np = (R_2/R_1)^{-b} \quad (2)$$

【0027】の関係があり、必要なブルーピングパス数Npを増すとリピータビリティ(%)は小さくなり再現性は向上する。なお、幂数b(例えば $b=0.8$ )は関数関係により定められるものである。

【0028】本発明は、上記図3、図4に基づいて必要なリピータビリティ(%)を得るためのブルーピングパス数を求めて、2ラン当りの必要なブルーピングパス数NpをCPU13でコンピュータ演算し、該CPU13の指令によりこの必要なブルーピングパス数だけの試験を駆動制御部14を介し繰り返すものである。

【0029】図2は、コンピュータソフトのフローチャートを示す図で、

Step1: バイパス弁2開、ピストン6停止状態で計測する検査計3の発信する検査パルスの不規則性 $\sigma_1$ (%)を計測する。この場合、取込む検査パルスは連続してnパルスサンプリングし、平均値Xから不規則性 $\sigma_1$ を標準偏差 $\sigma_1$ として求める。

Step2: 流量パルス、メータファクタ $1/p$ :ピットパルス)とSVpの乗算(1:リットル)から取込

リピータビリティの(1)式に示した

【0030】

【数3】

$$N = \{C/R_1\}^a \cdot \sigma_1$$

【0031】の関数関係から1ラン当りのリピータビリティ $R_1$ (%)を計算する。

Step4: 図4に図示した、リピータビリティとブルーピングパス数Npの相関関数は(2)式に示した

【0032】

【数4】

$$Np = (R_2/R_1)^{-b}$$

【0033】の関数関係から2ラン当りの必要なブルーピングパス数Npを計算する。

Step5: CPU13にNp×2ランのパスを行なう命令によりテストモードを設定する。

Step6: 設定されたテストモードに従って駆動制御部14に検査試験を実行する指令を発信する。

【0034】上述の演算方式においては、Step1においてまず、被試験流量計の不規則性 $\sigma_1$ (%)を標準偏差 $\sigma_1$ として求め、Step2においては、該標準偏差 $\sigma_1$ の大きさに比例した検査パルスを取込むための検査パルス数を算出した。該取込検査パルス数Nは、1ラン当りのリピータビリティ $R_1$ に関連した量として定められている。しかし、実際には取込検査パルス数Nは、被試験流量計とSVpとにより定められるので、特別に取込検査パルス数を算出することは不要である。

【0035】図5は、本発明の検査計試験装置における他の実施例の主要部装置のフローチャートを示す図である。例えば、予め1ラン当りのブルーピングパス数Np、即ち1試験回数当りのピストン移動回数を定める。各ブルーピングパス数毎の検査係数(Meter Factor)を計算して、該計算結果から検査係数の標準偏差 $\sigma$ を求め、該標準偏差 $\sigma$ の大きさに応じて定められたリピータビリティを得るための1ラン当りのブルーピングパス数を定めることもできる。

Step1: 一定流量において、1ラン当りのブルーピングパス数Npを5回と定める。

Step2: Step1において計測された1～5回の各ブルーピングパス数Np毎の検査係数 $M_{r1}$ 、 $M_{r2}$ 、…、 $M_{rs}$ から5回の検査係数の平均値 $M_r$ を算出する。

Step3: ブルーピングパス数毎の検査係数 $M_{r1}$ 、 $M_{r2}$ 、…、 $M_{rs}$ と検査係数の平均値 $M_r$ とから誤差の分散 $(i=1, 2, \dots, 5)$ を求め該誤差の分散の正の平方根から標準偏差 $\sigma$ を算出する。

Step4: 算出された標準偏差 $\sigma$ がSVpの限界精度、例えば0.01%より小さいか否か、または、この

Step 2: 流量パルス、メータファクタ (1/p; リッタ/パルス) とSVPの容量 (1; リッタ) から取込パルス数Nを計算する。

Step 3: 図3に図示した、流量パルスの不規則性と

Step 4: 算出された標準偏差σがSVPの限界精度、例えば、0.13%よりも小さいか等しいときには、このときの標準偏差σをリピータビリティ(%)としてプリントアウトしルーピングを終了する。

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(5)

特許2

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Step5: もし標準偏差 $\sigma$ がSVPの限界精度0.013%よりも大きければ、別に定められたリピータリティ。例えばB=0.04%を得るために該B値および標準偏差 $\sigma$ を

【0036】

【数5】

$$N_p = \left( \frac{3\sigma}{B} \right)^\alpha \quad (\alpha: \text{定数}) \quad (3)$$

【0037】に代入して流量試験のラン回数を2回とした場合におけるブルーピングパス数 $N_p$ を算出する。

（3）式は本発明者が求めた実験値で $\alpha=0.8$ である。

Step6: Step3において算出した標準偏差 $\sigma$ 値とB=0.04%から（3）式よりブルーピングパス数 $N_p$ を求め、標準偏差 $\sigma$ 値の小さい値から大きい値に向けて大きくなるブルーピングパス数 $N_p$ を $N \leq 5$ ,  $N \leq 10$ ,  $N \leq 15$ ,  $N \leq 20$ と $N=5$ の整数倍のブルーピングパス数 $N_p$ を定め、該当する $N$ 値に設定する。

Step7: 上記Step6で定められたブルーピングパス数 $N$ に基づいて $N > 5$ の場合は、該当するブルーピングパス数 $N_p$ で2ランの流量計試験が行われる。

Step8: Step7の流量計試験結果のデータを演算処理して定められた流量毎の流量係数を2回のランの各々算出し、その平均値として流量係数を求める。

Step9: 演算結果を印字する。

【0038】

【効果】以上の説明から明らかなように本発明によると、以下のような効果がある。請求項1に対応する効

\* 果; 不規則な不均等のパルス列の流量パルスをSVPで試験する場合、リピータリティのために、従来はラン数を単に増加させるのに対し、要求するリピータリティを、異なる試験回数を自動的に設定出来るので、流量係数（メータファクタ）が得られ、更に試験回数を省けるため試験時間を短縮でに対応する効果; 所定流量において、予りのブルーピングパス数を定めて、流量を算出し、該標準偏差に基づいて定めらるって規定のリピータリティを得るためパス数が得られるので流量計試験が合理

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 本発明の流量計試験装置の表示ブロック図である。

【図2】 コンピュータソフトのフロー図である。

【図3】 流量パルスの不規則性とリピータリティの関係の試験結果例を示すグラフである。

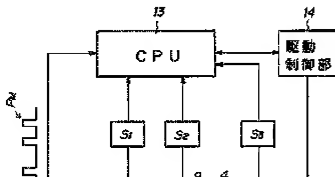
【図4】 要求するリピータリティ（ブルーピングパス数との相関関係の試験結果例）を示す。

【図5】 本発明の流量計試験装置における主演算装置のフローチャートを示す図

【符号の説明】

1…流量、2…バイパス弁、3…流量計、4…スモールボリューム、5…駆動部、13…CPU、14…駆動制御部

【図1】





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## CLAIMS

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### (57) [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]a flow instrument which outputs a flow pulse of a discharge coefficient defined in constant flow characterized by comprising the following to be examined, and a section -- the inside of a fixed cylinder -- liquid -- the series connection of the reference volume pipe which has a piston which can slide densely being carried out, and, Flow instrument test equipment which measures a reference body product which a piston moves in a predetermined section in a cylinder, and becomes settled, and volume by a flow pulse which a flow instrument to be examined outputs, and examines a flow instrument to be examined.

A standard deviation calculating means which computes the irregularity of said flow pulse as standard deviation  $\sigma_1$ .

An incorporation pulse number calculating means which incorporates from said flow pulse and computes pulse number N as  $N = (C/R_1)^{a-\sigma_1}$  (however, C and a constant) when considering a predetermined proving number of passes of said piston as one run and making repeatability at the time of 1 run into  $R_1$ .

A proving number-of-passes calculating means which computes proving path several Np as  $Np = (R_2/R_1)^{-b}$  (however, b constant) based on said incorporation pulse number N when setting a proving number of passes per two runs to Np and setting to R2 repeatability for which it asks. A driving means which drives said piston based on said proving path several Np.

[Claim 2]a flow instrument which outputs a flow pulse of a discharge coefficient defined in constant flow characterized by comprising the following to be examined, and a section -- the inside of a fixed cylinder -- liquid -- the series connection of the reference volume pipe which has a piston which can slide densely being carried out, and, Flow instrument test equipment which measures a reference body product which a piston moves in a predetermined section in

a cylinder, and becomes settled, and volume by a flow pulse which a flow instrument to be examined outputs, and examines a flow instrument to be examined.

A discharge coefficient calculating means which defines a proving number of passes per 1 measured frequency, and computes a discharge coefficient for this every proving number of passes.

A standard deviation calculating means which computes standard deviation of a discharge coefficient to this computed discharge coefficient.

When an examination is ended when said standard deviation is below repeatability of a regular discharge coefficient, and repeatability of said regulation is exceeded, A main operation machine which has a determining function which makes measured frequency 2 times when a proving number of passes per 1 measured frequency is defined according to a size of standard deviation of a discharge coefficient and this proving number of passes exceeds a predetermined number.

A drive control section which drives said reference volume pipe based on an output of this main operation machine.

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[Translation done.]

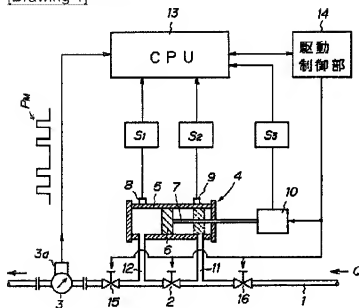
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- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
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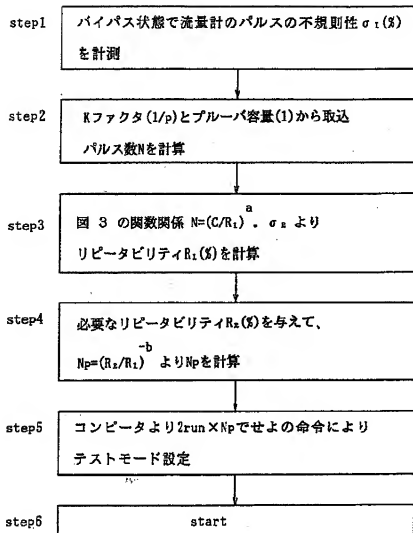
## DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]



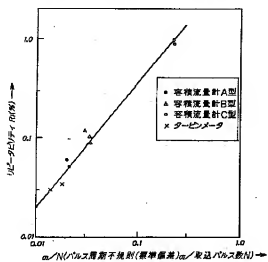
[Drawing 2]

## コンピュータソフトのフローチャート



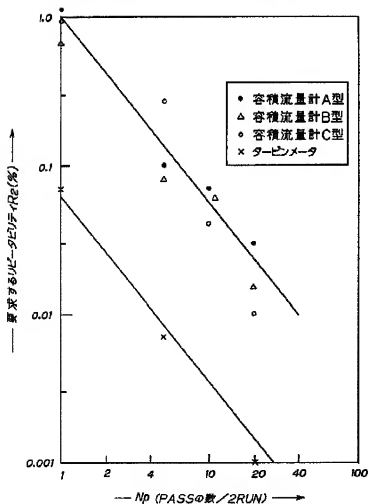
[Drawing 3]

流量パルスの不規則性とレピータビリティの関係

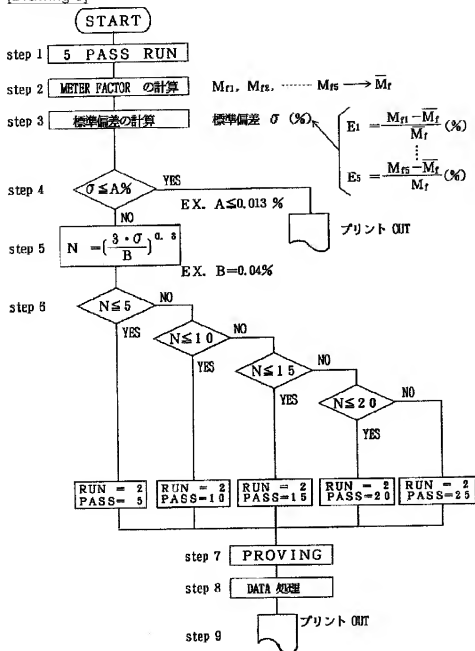


[Drawing 4]

要求するレピータビリティとPASSの数の相関



[Drawing 5]



[Translation done.]

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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### [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]This invention more the flow instrument which sends an irregular flow pulse to be examined about the flow instrument test equipment which does an instrumental error test using a reference volume pipe in details. It is related with the flow instrument test equipment which has a function which computes the number of times of a flow examination required in order to obtain the test result of the repeatability which requires said flow instrument to be examined using a small volume prover.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]The absolute examining method [ said reference body product or weight / reading / of the flow instrument measured while the test method of a flow instrument connects in series the container and the flow instrument to be examined which have the volume of a standard and the fluid volume of a standard circulates in said container to be examined ], There is a comparative study method searched for from the comparison of reading with a standard flowmeter, and when requiring highly precise instrumental-error accuracy, the examining method is used absolutely. It is common to apply the reference tank method in comparison with a reference body product and a reference volume pipe method in this absolute examining method. Since the capacity between the up-and-down levels of this reference tank is the capacity of a standard, a reference tank method reads and detects an up-and-down level, and a reference volume pipe method is based on the capacity in the predetermined section of the reference volume pipe of a uniform section.

[0003]In [ read an up-and-down level, a reference tank method requires the time and effort of computing a floor area standard from this reading value, although it is inefficient, it compares it, and ] a reference volume pipe method, SUFEA which consists of a ball made of rubber of the outer diameter of a grade which it is more slightly [ than this reference volume pipe inside

diameter ] large, and small differential pressure can also move is inserted, While this SUFEA passes the position transducer (it is called a detector) allocated in the standard section, since an instrumental error test is done as compared with the number of flow pulses sent from a flow instrument to be examined, remote control is possible, and, moreover, automation measurement also has the feature which can perform a rational examination from an easy thing.

[0004]A flow instrument examination is followed on the appearance of a highly precise flow instrument, and diversification of measurement fluid, It is requested that a flow instrument is examined in real time, In a reference volume pipe method, the flow instrument test equipment (small volume prover; henceforth referred to as SVP by Small Volume Prover) using a reference volume pipe with brief small capacity comes to be used, and the size of a device is a thing of the grade which it is carried in a car etc. and can be conveyed.

[0005]Fundamentally, into a cylinder with a uniform cross-section area, the seal of the SVP is carried out, it inserts a piston movable so that there may be no liquid leakage, and volume comparison is made from the volume discharged with piston movement of a predetermined section (set in a detector position), and reading of a flow instrument to be examined.

[0006]About the test system of SVP, API (American Petroleum.) Institute : "Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards and Chapter 4-Proving Systems;Chapter which were published by American Petroleum Institute in June, 1988. The 3rd paragraph of 4-Proving System": (petroleum measurement standard manual chapter 4 proving system) is shown the manual about SVP.

[0007]Although the test method of the flow instrument by SVP compares the volume of the reference volume pipe of the dispatch section sent from a detector like the above-mentioned with the number of flow pulses sent to during this period, A period after the detector at the time of a measurement start sends until the first flow pulse is sent, The volume below the period between the dispatch signal which a detector sends at the time of the end of measurement, and the flow pulse sent before and after sending this dispatch signal, i.e., a flow pulse interval, The method (it is called a double timing method) of asking as a ratio of the pulse number of the clock pulse of high frequency, and asking for the volume of an odd part as the sum or the difference of this ratio is applied.

[0008]However, in a double timing method, it is conditions to carry out with constant flow in an examination and that a flow pulse is sent at equal intervals thoroughly, a flow is not constant, or when the dispatch interval of a flow pulse is not constant, it becomes the part error.

[0009]Dispersion in the pulse of a flow pulse changes with methods of a flow instrument to be examined, when it is the turbine meter with which the rotator rotated in proportion to a flow and the flow instrument transmitter are close, the flow pulse at equal intervals which was excellent in the signal to noise ratio is sent, but. When rotation transmission mechanisms, such as a



gear, intervene between a rotator and a flow rate transmitter, in the case of the positive displacement flowmeter which does not have the angle of rotation and discharge quantity of a rotator in proportionality, dispersion in a pulse arises.

[0010]According to said manual of API, with the flow instrument to which the rotator and the flow rate transmitter are close, in order to make instrumental-error repeatability (reproducibility) into 0.05%, five examinations are done, and it is shown that a meter factor (discharge coefficient; a liter/pulse) is computed as these average value.

[0011]In the examination of the flow instrument which sends the flow pulse of an unequal pulse interval, the piston moving number (it is called a proving number of passes) of proving is increased, or the treatment of setting up the common difference of repeatability greatly is called for.

[0012]For example, by less than [ repeatability 0.1% ], the repeatability of the flow instrument increased and it is said that the quality of average value improves simultaneously as 10 times of proving numbers of passes are required and also a proving number of passes increases. However, nothing is described about the relation between the repeatability required as a proving number of passes, and dispersion of a dispatch pulse.

[Objects of the Invention]

[0013]In this invention, it was made in view of the above-stated problem.

Therefore, it is a thing aiming at providing the flow test equipment which asks for a proving number of passes required in order to obtain RIPITABIRITEI to demand when examining a flow instrument with dispersion in the pulse of a flow pulse, While acquiring a reliable meter factor, the proving path of the unnecessary number of times is lost, and it aims at saving of test time.

[Elements of the Invention]

[0014]a flow instrument with which this invention outputs a flow pulse of a discharge coefficient defined in (1) constant flow to achieve the above objects to be examined, and a section -- the inside of a fixed cylinder -- liquid -- the series connection of the reference volume pipe which has a piston which can slide densely being carried out, and, In flow instrument test equipment which measures a reference body product which a piston moves in a predetermined section in a cylinder, and becomes settled, and volume by a flow pulse which a flow instrument to be examined outputs, and examines a flow instrument to be examined, When considering a standard deviation calculating means which computes the irregularity of said flow pulse as standard deviation  $\sigma_1$ , and a predetermined proving number of passes of said piston as one run and making repeatability at the time of 1 run into  $R_1$ , An incorporation pulse number calculating means which incorporates from said flow pulse and computes pulse number N as

$N = (C/R_1)^a$  (however, C and a constant), When making a proving number of passes per two runs into  $N_p$  and setting to R2 repeatability for which it asks, A proving number-of-passes calculating means which computes proving number-of-passes  $N_p$  as  $N_p = (R_2/R_1)^{-b}$  (however, b constant) based on said incorporation pulse number N, having a driving means which drives said piston based on said proving number-of-passes  $N_p$  -- or, (2) a flow instrument which outputs a flow pulse of a discharge coefficient defined in constant flow to be examined, and a section -- the inside of a fixed cylinder -- liquid -- carrying out the series connection of the reference volume pipe which has a piston which can slide densely, and, In flow instrument test equipment which measures a reference body product which a piston moves in a predetermined section in a cylinder, and becomes settled, and volume by a flow pulse which a flow instrument to be examined outputs, and examines a flow instrument to be examined, A discharge coefficient calculating means which defines a proving number of passes per 1 measured frequency, and computes a discharge coefficient for this every proving number of passes, When an examination is ended when said standard deviation is below repeatability of a regular discharge coefficient, a standard deviation calculating means which computes standard deviation of a discharge coefficient to this computed discharge coefficient, and, and repeatability of said regulation is exceeded, A main operation machine which has a determining function which makes measured frequency 2 times when a proving number of passes per 1 measured frequency is defined according to a size of standard deviation of a discharge coefficient and this proving number of passes exceeds a predetermined number, A drive control section which drives said reference volume pipe based on an output of this main operation machine was provided. Hereafter, it explains based on an example of this invention. [0015] Drawing 1 is a block diagram showing an example of principle composition of flow instrument test equipment of this invention, As for the flow tube and 2, a flow instrument to be examined and 3a among a figure a bypass valve and 3 for one A flow pulse generator, 4 -- SVP (small volume prover) and 5 -- a cylinder and 6 -- a piston and 7 -- as for a lead pipe and 13, a drive control section, and 15 and 16 are [ a detector and 10 ] opening and closing valves an actuator, and 11 and 12 a piston rod, and 8 and 9 CPU (main operation device) and 14. [0016] Are what the cylinder 5 which serves as a reference volume pipe in flow instrument test equipment of a graphic display stopped both ends, and processed an inner diameter dimension uniformly precisely, and in this cylinder 5. A seal means (not shown) which carries out the seal of this cylinder 5 inner surface is established, the piston 6 which slides without liquid leakage is inserted, the piston rod 7 adheres to this piston 6, the actuator 10 is connected to the other end of the piston rod 7, and the piston 6 is driven to shaft orientations. Movement magnitude of the piston 6 is detected to the actuator 10, and a position transducer

(not shown) which sends position signal pulse  $S_3$  for every minute movement as occasion demands is contained in it.

[0017]The detectors 8 and 9 which send a reference body Kazunobu item to an outer wall near the end face of the cylinder 5 are formed, and position signal  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are respectively sent by movement of the piston 6. Based on directions of CPU13, you carry out the open circuit of the valve 2 and the valves 15 and 16 with the drive controlling device 14, and the piston 6 makes it reciprocate here.

[0018]Operation of a flow instrument examination starts an examination by instructions of CPU13, when the piston 6 is in a position of a dotted line. The drive control section 14 considers it as the valve 15, 16 open one, and valve 2 close, and drives the piston 6 by constant speed by the actuator 10. When a flow is not constant, in order to consider it as steady flow, movement speed is controlled uniformly, comparing with position signal  $S_3$ .

[0019]If the piston 6 passes the detector 9, signal  $S_2$  is sent, the flow pulse P is sent at an unequal interval from the pulse generator 3a of the flow instrument 3 to be examined, and this flow pulse P will be measured until the piston 6 reaches the detector 8. From during-this-period CPU18, a clock pulse (for example, 100 kHz) of high frequency is sent, After detector signal  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are sent, detection of volume within 1 flow pulse is made via said clock pulse, and a flow examination of 1 proving path completes a flow pulse sent first respectively.

[0020]After a flow examination of 1 proving path is completed, the piston 6 serves as valve 15 close, bypass valve 2, and valve 16 open one, and is returned to a dotted-line position. since a test result of a dispatch position of the first flow pulse P is indefinite to detector signal  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  and moreover unequal, it is unequal -- a part -- it is accompanied by an error.

[0021]When a some times proving path is performed, variation according to an unequal rate arises. For this reason, a proving number of passes is increased and \*\*\*\*\* is raised. In order to make repeatability (%) small, in quest of repeatability (%), this is further \*\*\*\*\* (ed) twice by considering a proving number of passes of multiple times as one run (Ran), and two runs are examined. drawing 3 is a graph which shows an example of a test result of relation between the irregularity of a flow pulse, and repeatability, and a flow instrument to be examined is the positive displacement flowmeter A, B, and C and a turbine meter with which principle structures differ -- a positive displacement flowmeter -- each -- a transfer gear train -- with, it is. If a horizontal axis sets a vertical axis as standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ) % of flow pulse cycle irregularity to taking-in pulse number N of a flow pulse with repeatability  $R_1$  at the time of 1 run (%), [0022]

[Equation 1]

$$N = (C/R_1)^a \cdot \sigma_1 \quad (1)$$

[0023] Though natural [ there is \*\*\*\*\* namely, ], in order to make repeatability  $R_1$  small per one run, it is shown that what is necessary is just to make small standard deviation  $\sigma_1$  of the irregularity of a flow pulse cycle. The constant C and the number a of curtains (for example,  $a=1.0$ ,  $C=4$ ) are defined by functional relation.

[0024] Drawing 4 is a graph which shows the example of a test result of the correlation of the repeatability (%) and the proving number of passes to demand, and a flow instrument to be examined is the same as the flow instrument which raised to drawing 2. Repeatability  $R_2$  (%) to demand is shown on proving path several required  $N_p$  per two runs, and a vertical axis by the horizontal axis.

[0025] If it asks for a proving number of passes per two required runs from this graph, [0026] [Equation 2]

$$N_p = (R_2/R_1)^{-b} \quad (2)$$

[0027] If there is \*\*\*\*\* and proving path several required  $N_p$  is increased, repeatability (%) will become small and its reproducibility will improve. The radicand b (for example,  $b=0.8$ ) is defined by functional relation.

[0028] This invention asks for the proving number of passes for obtaining required repeatability (%) based on above-mentioned drawing 3 and drawing 4. The computer operation of proving path several required  $N_p$  per two runs is done by CPU13, and the examination of only this required proving number of passes is wound via the drive control section 14 by instructions of this CPU13, and it returns.

[0029] Drawing 2 is a figure showing a flow chart of computer software, and measures irregularity  $\sigma_1$  (%) of a flow pulse which the flow instrument 3 measured by Step1: bypass valve 2 open one and piston 6 halt condition sends. In this case, a flow pulse to incorporate carries out n pulse sampling continuously, and calculates irregularity  $\sigma_1$  as standard deviation  $\sigma_1$  from the average value X.

Step2: Calculate taking-in pulse number N from capacity (1: lytta) of a flow pulse, a meter factor (1/p: lytta/pulse), and SVP.

Step3: It was shown in (1) type of the irregularity of a flow pulse, and repeatability illustrated to drawing 3. [0030]

[Equation 3]

$$N = (C/R_1)^a \cdot \sigma_1$$

[0031] Repeatability  $R_1$  per one run (%) is calculated from \*\*\*\*\*.

Step4: Repeatability and a proving path several  $N_p$  correlation function which were illustrated to drawing 4 were shown in (2) types. [0032]

[Equation 4]

$$N_p = (R_s / R_s)^{-b}$$

[0033] Proving path several required  $N_p$  per two runs is calculated from \*\*\*\*\*.

Step5: Set a test mode as CPU13 with the command which passes  $N_{px2}$  run.

Step6: Send the instructions which perform a flow examination to the drive control section 14 according to the set-up test mode.

[0034] In the above-mentioned computing type, in Step1, first, irregularity  $\sigma_{a1}$  (%) of the flow instrument to be examined was calculated as standard deviation  $\sigma_{a1}$ , and the flow pulse number for incorporating the flow pulse proportional to the size of this standard deviation  $\sigma_{a1}$  was computed in Step2. This taking-in flow pulse number  $N$  is defined as a quantity relevant to repeatability  $R_1$  per one run. However, since taking-in flow pulse number  $N$  is defined by a flow instrument to be examined and SVP, it is actually unnecessary for computing a taking-in flow pulse number specially.

[0035] Drawing 5 is a figure showing a flow chart of a main operation device of other examples in flow instrument test equipment of this invention. For example, proving path several  $N_p$  of piston movement per one run, i.e., the number of times per number of times of 1 examination, is appointed beforehand. A discharge coefficient (Meter Factor) for every proving number of passes can be calculated, it can ask for the standard deviation  $\sigma$  of a discharge coefficient from this calculation result, and a proving number of passes per one run for obtaining repeatability defined according to a size of this standard deviation  $\sigma$  can also be defined.

Step1: Appoint proving path several  $N_p$  per one run at 5 times in constant flow.

Step2: Compute average value  $M_f$  of 5 times of discharge coefficients from 1 to 5 times of discharge coefficients in every proving path several  $N_p$  measured in Step1,  $M_{f1}$ ,  $M_{f2}$ , --,  $M_{f5}$ .

Step3: Compute a positive square root of distribution of this error to the standard deviation  $\sigma$  in quest of the distribution ( $i = 1, 2-5$ ) with error from discharge coefficient  $M_{f1}$  for every proving number of passes,  $M_{f2}$ , --,  $M_{f5}$ , and average value  $M_f$  of a discharge coefficient.

Step4: It is smaller than marginal accuracy of SVP, for example, 0.013%, or when equal, the computed standard deviation  $\sigma$  prints out the standard deviation  $\sigma$  at this time as repeatability (%), and ends proving.

Step5: If the standard deviation  $\sigma$  is larger than 0.013% of marginal accuracy of SVP, in

order to obtain repeatability defined independently, for example,  $B = 0.04\%$ , they are these  $B$  values and the standard deviation  $\sigma$ . [0036]

[Equation 5]

$$N_p = \left( \frac{3\sigma}{B} \right)^\alpha \quad (\alpha: \text{定数}) \quad (3)$$

[0037] Proving path several  $N_p$  at the time of it having been alike, substituting and making the number of times of a run of a flow examination into 2 times is computed. (3) A formula is  $\alpha = 0.8$  in the experimental value which this invention person calculated.

It asks for proving path several  $N_p$  from (3) types from the standard deviation  $\sigma$  value computed in Step6: Step3, and  $B = 0.04\%$ . From the small value of a standard deviation  $\sigma$  value, proving path several  $N_p$  of the integral multiple of  $N \leq 5$ ,  $N \leq 10$ ,  $N \leq 15$ , and  $N \leq 20$  and  $N = 5$  is appointed, and proving path several  $N_p$  which becomes large towards a large value is set as applicable  $N$ -ary.

Step7: In the case of  $N > 5$ , based on proving number-of-passes  $N$  defined by the above-mentioned Step6, a flow instrument examination of two runs is done by proving path several applicable  $N_p$ .

Step8: Two runs of a discharge coefficient for every flow defined by carrying out data processing compute data of a flow instrument test result of Step7 respectively, and calculate a discharge coefficient as the average value.

Step9: Print the result of an operation.

[0038]

[Effect] According to this invention, there are the following effects so that clearly from the above explanation. The effect corresponding to claim 1; since repeatability is increased when examining the flow instrument which sends the flow pulse of an irregular unequal train of impulses by SVP, Since the number of times of an examination required in order to obtain the repeatability to demand to having made the number of runs only increase conventionally can be set up automatically, a reliable discharge coefficient (meter factor) is obtained, and since the still more nearly unnecessary number of times of an examination can be excluded, test time can be shortened. The effect corresponding to claim 2; In a specified flow rate, the proving number of passes per number of times of 1 examination is defined beforehand, The standard deviation of the number of flow instruments is computed, and since the proving number of passes for obtaining regular repeatability according to the experimental value defined based on this standard deviation is obtained, a flow instrument examination is rationalized.

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[Translation done.]